

Name: .....

## Vocabulary & Grammar

### 1 Dopasuj wyrazy i wyrażenia do czasowników.

- |          |          |                     |
|----------|----------|---------------------|
| 0 crash  | <u>e</u> | a a button          |
| 1 put    | —        | b the time          |
| 2 press  | —        | c with fear         |
| 3 record | —        | d batteries in      |
| 4 turn   | —        | e onto the shores ✓ |
| 5 shake  | —        | f the volume down   |
| 6 set    | —        | g messages          |

/3

### 2 Uzupełnij brakujące litery w wyrazach. Skreśl a lub an tam, gdzie jest to konieczne.

- a modern machine for taking photographs – a/an d i g i t a l camera
- area with water all around – a/an s —
- when a volcano explodes sending smoke, fire and rock into the sky – a volcanic u — n
- a machine used for waking people up in the morning – a/an r — clock
- water bigger than a sea – a/an o —
- a lot of rain that covers an area which is usually dry – a/an d —

/5

### 3 Dopasuj początki i końce zdań. Połącz je, używając zaimków względnych.

- Where is the letter ...
  - I'd like to have a girlfriend ...
  - Tom really enjoyed the book ...
  - The police are looking for the man ...
  - This is the park ...
- a She's very intelligent and friendly.  
b He committed a murder last month.  
c Jill used to go for a walk there.  
d It was a birthday present from his aunt.  
e It came yesterday.

0 Where is the letter which/that came yesterday?

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

/4

### 4 Uzupełnij zdania poprawną formą czasowników w nawiasach. Użyj czasu present perfect i podkreśl for lub since tam, gdzie jest to konieczne.

- I haven't seen (not see) you since/for ages.
- How long \_\_\_\_\_ (she/be) a teacher?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) my mobile since/for two months.

- Robert \_\_\_\_\_ (not call) his parents since/for last Monday.
- How long \_\_\_\_\_ (you/live) in this town?
- It \_\_\_\_\_ (not/snow) in this area since/for 2001.

/5

### 5 Podkreśl właściwe formy czasowników.

- I didn't use/used to eat fish when I was young.
- We did use/used to have much longer holidays.
- What kind of films did you use/used to watch when you were eight?
- You made/used to make a terrible mess in your room yesterday.
- Will you call me when dinner will be/is ready?
- I'm afraid you'll have to tidy up your room before you'll go out/go out.
- They won't/don't tell you anything if you don't ask them.
- She'll help you with the ironing after she will finish/finishes her homework.
- We'll be late if we don't/won't hurry.

/4

### 6 Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź a, b lub c.

Dear Caroline,  
I'm sorry I haven't written to you <sup>0</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ such a long time. My grandmother <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ ill since Christmas and I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ had much time to write. She's a bit better now but she's definitely not the person <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you met when you came to visit us last year. Do you remember? She <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ go shopping every day and sometimes, she even joined us when we went for a walk in the <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Now she's too weak for that. I hope she'll be much stronger when you <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to visit in July. How are you doing? I hope everything's all right with you. We haven't talked on the phone <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ November. Would you like me to call you?  
I hope we'll get a chance to talk before we <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ each other next month.  
Take care and talk to you soon! Ruth

- |                |              |              |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0 a from       | <b>b</b> for | c since      |
| 1 a has been   | b was        | c is         |
| 2 a don't      | b didn't     | c haven't    |
| 3 a which      | b this       | c that       |
| 4 a used to    | b did use    | c use to     |
| 5 a lake       | b forest     | c river      |
| 6 a are coming | b come       | c 'll come   |
| 7 a from       | b for        | c since      |
| 8 a see        | b 'll see    | c are seeing |

/4

## Reading

**7** Przeczytaj artykuł o przyszłości robotów. Zdecyduj, które z podanych zdań są zgodne z jego treścią (✓), a które nie (X).

- 1 In Japan and South Korea robots are only used in private people's homes. ☐
- 2 OLogic produced robots to help people who can't take care of themselves because of illness or old age. ☐
- 3 The homebots operate successfully during tests in mini-houses. ☐
- 4 In mini-houses homebots often bump into objects which are in the way. ☐
- 5 Mr Cool is not able to interact with people. ☐
- 6 To open the robot fridge you need to talk to it. ☐

/6

**8** Przeczytaj tekst ponownie. Dopasuj tytuły (a-f) do fragmentów (1-5). Jeden tytuł został podany dodatkowo.

- a The need for communicative technology —
- b Unusual 'friendship' —
- c Two uses of robots —
- d The designers' dream —
- e Putting theory into practice —
- f Support for ill and old citizens —

/5

### Advance of the homebot

**1** Robots are cool but we do not really use them very much. So are they just for fun and will they ever be anything more than toys? We associate robots with countries like Japan and South Korea. In these countries, people use robots in industry and they are also beginning to use them at home. That's where the name comes from – homebots.

**2** The homebot industry makes robots to help disabled and elderly people at home. OLogic, a robot-making company, has designed a robot called Follow-me. It helps people with walking difficulties to do everyday things like carrying their washing or dishes.

**3** The homebot designers do lots of tests to make sure their robots will work well. First, they test their robots in special mini-houses to find out how they will react to commands, like: 'Get the keys', 'Bring me the phone' or 'Turn the TV on'. The robots seem to work quite well. However, using a robot in the real world is much more difficult. The things a robot needs to get are not always put in the same place, e.g. shoes are not always next to the door and keys are not always on the table. There are a lot of things that get in the way of the robot's sensors, like furniture or people moving around.

**4** The designers realise that a robot has to be able to interact with humans, not bump into them and fall over. They are interested in the way humans and technology could communicate. However, they may have gone too far ...

**5** The designers created Hotsy, a microwave, and Mr Cool, a fridge. Hotsy and Mr Cool have personalities. They recognise your voice and you talk to them to make them work. The fridge will only open if you ask it. These robots can develop a relationship with you depending on how kind you are to them. They may decide if they like you or not! And when you leave they can chat to each other. Would you like to have a companion like this?

## Listening

**9** **6** Wysłuchaj programu o Mont Blanc. Dopasuj informacje (a-g) do liczb (1-5). Dwie informacje zostały podane dodatkowo.

- |   |      |   |   |        |   |
|---|------|---|---|--------|---|
| 1 | 2    | — | 4 | 4807   | — |
| 2 | 11   | — | 5 | 20,000 | — |
| 3 | 2005 | — |   |        |   |

- a number of tourists that climb Mont Blanc every year
- b height (in metres) of Mont Blanc that children learn at school
- c number of years Mont Blanc has got two meters higher
- d since this year, the amount of ice has doubled on Mont Blanc
- e amount of snow on top of Mont Blanc in cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>)
- f height (in metres) of Mont Blanc after it got taller
- g number of Mont Blanc in the ranking of the highest world mountains

/5

## Communication

**10** Uzupełnij dialogi, wstawiając w każdą lukę jeden wyraz. Pierwsze litery wyrazów zostały podane.

- 1 A: I'd like to c\_\_\_\_\_ about the MP3 player we bought two days ago.  
B: What's the p\_\_\_\_\_ with it?  
A: It doesn't w\_\_\_\_\_ properly.  
B: I can e\_\_\_\_\_ it for you if you like.  
A: That would be great. Thank you!
- 2 A: Good morning. There is a stain on the sweater I bought yesterday. I'm really not h\_\_\_\_\_ about this.  
B: Have you got a r\_\_\_\_\_?  
A: Oh, I didn't keep it.  
B: I'm sorry but there's n\_\_\_\_\_ I can do about it.
- 3 A: How did you feel when you saw a bear in the forest?  
B: I was f\_\_\_\_\_! I was shaking all over! I still can't b\_\_\_\_\_ I survived.

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### Marks

Vocabulary and Grammar	/25 marks
Reading	/11 marks
Listening	/5 marks
Communication	/9 marks
<b>Total:</b>	<b>/50 marks</b>